

GUILDFORDIA TRIUMPHANS (PHILIPPI)
FROM AUSTRALIA
(MOLLUSCA: TURBINIDAE)

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Plate 9

ABSTRACT

Guildfordia triumphans (Philippi) is recorded from the Arafura Sea and from southern Queensland. Its previous range was Japan, China and Indonesia.

INTRODUCTION

Recent dredging and trawling on the Australian continental shelf has revealed the presence of several species originally described from Japanese seas. The most intensive trawling on the Queensland coast has been done from the vicinity of Cape Moreton north to Fraser Island, chiefly by prawn trawlers.

Mr. Lance Moore of Sydney recently acquired a collection of shells which were trawled in the vicinity of Cape Moreton. Among these were three specimens of *Guildfordia triumphans* (Philippi), perhaps one of the most characteristically Japanese species known. Mr. Moore has kindly presented these shells to the Australian Museum so that their occurrence in Australia can be officially placed on record.

Additional specimens of *Guildfordia triumphans* have recently been taken in the Arafura Sea so that it is probably spread around much of tropical Australia.

TAXONOMY

Turbinidae, Astraeinae.

Guildfordia J. E. Gray (in M. E. Gray), 1850.

Type species: *Trochus triumphans* Philippi, 1841.

Guildfordia triumphans (Philippi)

- 1841 *Turbo triumphans* Philippi, *Jahresber. des Vereinsf. für Naturk.*, 5: 8.
1842 *Trochus guildfordiae* (Gray MSS) Reeve, *Conch. Syst.*, 2: 166, pl. 218, fig. 17.
1882 *Guildfordia triumphans*. Dunker, *Index Mollus. Maris Japonici*: 129.
1957 *Guildfordia triumphans*. Habe, *Proc. Malac. Soc. Lond.*, 32(5): 208, fig. 1 (p. 207) (radula).
1962 *Guildfordia triumphans*. Kira, *Shells of the Western Pacific in colour*: 19, pl. 11, fig. 9.

Distribution: Habe (1953) states that *G. triumphans* is widely distributed in the "East Indies, China and Japan". Its occurrence in Australia is thus not surprising. The Australian shells show no constant differences from Japanese specimens.

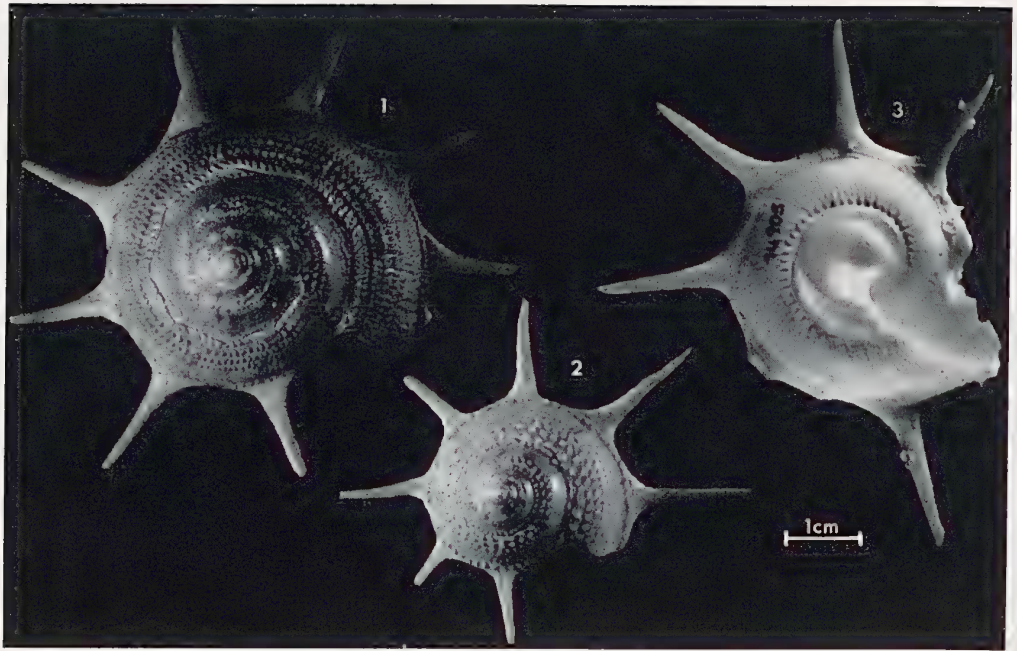


PLATE 9. *Guildfordia triumphans* (Philippi).

Figure 1. Large specimen from Japan, Australian Museum C72767.

Figures 2 - 3. Specimens trawled in vicinity of Cape Moreton, Queensland, Australian Museum C74905.

Australian Localities: Arafura Sea, off Arnhem Land, $9^{\circ}30' S$, $132^{\circ}34' E$, 124 metres, 9 Nov., 1969, P. H. Colman, M. V. *San Pedro Sound* (3 juveniles, 2 fragments) (Aust. Mus. reg. no. C. 72774); as last, $9^{\circ}30' S$, $131^{\circ}51' E$, 146 metres, 13 Nov., 1969 (1 fragment) (C. 72711); as last, $9^{\circ}17'5'' S$, $132^{\circ}20' E$, 168 metres, 10 Nov., 1969 (1 juvenile) (C. 75826); trawled in vicinity of Cape Moreton, southern Queensland, between 1966 and 1967, W. Goode, 3 dead but fresh specimens, largest 40 mm at greatest diameter of periphery; diameter to tips of spines 71 mm (C. 74905).

Remarks: Another species of *Guildfordia*, *G. yoka* Jousseume (see Habe, 1953) is known from Japan and Indonesia (Schepman, 1908). This species is distinguished from *G. triumphans* by its larger peripheral spines, absence of spiral cords on the base and deeper cavity in the basal callus.

Australium (Guildfordia) moniliferum Hedley and Willey (1896) from Talili Bay, New Britain, has heavy beaded spiral cords on the base and very short peripheral spines. The operculum, basal callus and general facies are similar to those of *G. triumphans* so that the placement of this species in *Guildfordia* is justified.

REFERENCES

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- SCHEPMAN, M. M., 1908. The Prosobranchia of the Siboga Expedition, 1. *Siboga - Exped.*, 49a: 1-107